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Right and Wrong Ways to Plant Roses
Garden Plans for City Lot
New Year's Garden—Planting Wildflowers
School Bulletin No. 5
Postponed Meeting Jan. 22—See page 14

Cover Design by V. O. Wallingford

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The California Garden

Published Monthly by the San Diego Floral Association
One Dollar per Year, Ten Cents per Copy

Vol. 5 POINT LOMA, CALIFORNIA, JANUARY, 1914 No. 7

CALIFORNIA GARDEN is making no special resolutions for 1914. We have sworn off, or on, absolutely nothing because all the time we have been doing our best, and we thank the Pacific Garden, which in its January issue in kind words of appreciation, recognizes this effort.

We wish all our readers, not their just deserts, for they will get that surely, but such intelligent activity, both mental and physical, that the harvest may be pleasant and beautiful.

For some inscrutable reason gardening operations have been placed outside the law of "as ye sow so shall ye reap", and though this doctrine is ever being more widely employed, it does not cover all of life, as it must logically do some day. It is hard to see how we humans shall eventually escape one tittle of responsibility for that which comes to us. The Bible is full of instances of vast catastrophes directly precipitated by man's illdoing, and if we accept the flood in Noah's time, or the famine in Ahab's reign, as an adjustment of conditions under which the earth groaned, we must assume a share in the weather of the twentieth century. Wherever the old inhabitant foregathers in the sun on public benches, one can hear the constant remark that the weather has changed, and true or otherwise, there is a deepseated conviction that with the settlement of an area by men comes a modification of elemental conditions. This is such a short period looked at in the light of nature's normal processes, that man must be the cause. Why not work in our gardens in 1914 with something of the elevation of mind that we should take into our churches? Why not lift our hearts to the sky whence comes warmth and rain? Why not tread the earth and deem it holy ground? Why not recognize and ponder over the subtle yet irresistible forces with which we deal? The power that breaks the packed soil with the oh, so soft, young green shoot; the control that makes each seed grow in its appointed way?

The Garden, with its limited power to influence, has always sought to lift the latch of the gate to the inner garden for its little family. It would feign see all the members go through to this place of peace and absorbing interest, a reservoir of health and strength for body and mind, free as air to all who will ask and take.

Reader look for the heart of your garden; look with your heart purged of our little personal cares by a night's sleep, and while every blade and leaf glistens with the morning dew. Seek it again as evening falls and every sweet savor floats on the night air. Laugh at the idea if you must, but try it, keep on trying it, and some day you will stop laughing and pray, and then you will turn to your neighbor and invite him in.

Straight commercialism is killing the inner garden spirit. No, not killing it, thank God, but submerging it for a time. We of this period have commercialized everything and are paying the penalty. Our gardens are thought and spoken of as so many dollars spent and so many to keep up, and knowing this, we yet sadly acknowledge the difference between them and some in the old world. We don't know it, but we miss the heart of the garden; we are looking for the inner gate, but we pretend to think it is age they lack, and go out and contract for an acre of cement walk, as something real solid to tie to.

In spite of all this rigmarole, California Garden has good hopes for the year. Many of us have had unpleasant reminders of the unstaple foundation on which business prosperity stands. Many of us know that we counted our chickens before they were hatched and some of us sold them as well. If we only can go down on our knees and admit that we have sinned and the truth is not in us, 1914 may be all right in spite of all. Your just deserts to all of you.

It's not too early to begin planning special features for the spring rose show.

Two Ways to Plant Roses---Right and Wrong

The following article and accompanying illustrations were taken from "The Gardener", a journal published in England. The lesson is so clearly and forcibly taught we are pleased to reproduce it for the benefit of our readers.

Fig. 1

Not the least important details essential to the successful cultivation of Roses are the preparation of the ground and the planting of the trees. Roses should never be planted when the soil is very wet or during severe frost.

An open sunny situation, sheltered from the north and east, suits Roses best, and in preparing the ground by bastard trenching care must be taken to incorporate all necessary manure at a sufficient depth to prevent any coming in direct contact with the roots of the trees. Generally speaking, well decayed farmyard manure is as good as anything for roses, but for light, sandy soils pig or cow manure is to be preferred, whilst for heavy, retentive soil, stable manure, together with some road scrapings, old mortar rubbish, wood ashes and leaf-soil will be found to improve it greatly.

As a rule roses do best when planted in a bed to themselves, and good average distances to space the trees apart are from 1½ to 2 feet for dwarf roses and from 2½ to 3 feet for standard roses. Depth of planting is a matter of importance as burying the roots too deeply below the surface is harmful. For dwarf trees the holes should be sufficiently deep to allow the union of the scion and stock being about two inches below the surface, whilst standard trained trees should be planted a little deeper than they were before being lifted from the nursery bed, the ground line mark on the stem invariably being plainly visible. Bunching and crowding the roots of the trees together is a great mistake, whilst although firm planting is desirable the soil must not be rammed round the roots.

Previous to planting, any damaged or broken roots should be clearly cut away with a sharp knife or they will decay, whilst any necessary stakes for supporting the trees should be driven into the ground before the roots are covered over. Planting rose trees should be the work of two persons, one to hold the tree in position and the other to arrange the roots and fill in the soil. All newly-planted rose trees should have a mulching of littery manure over the surface area of the roots to conserve warmth and moisture in the ground and keep out frost.

Fig. 2

Fig. 1 shows the right way to make the holes and arrange the roots of rose trees. The hole is of ample width and a little higher in the centre than round the sides whilst the roots are well and evenly spread out.

Fig. 2 illustrates a bush rose tree properly planted, the union of the scion and

stock being below the surface, the roots properly spread out and the surface area of the roots mulched with littery manure.

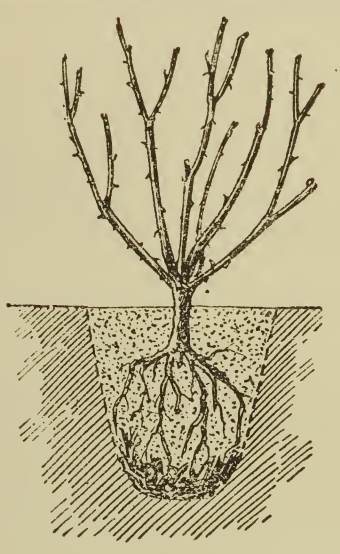


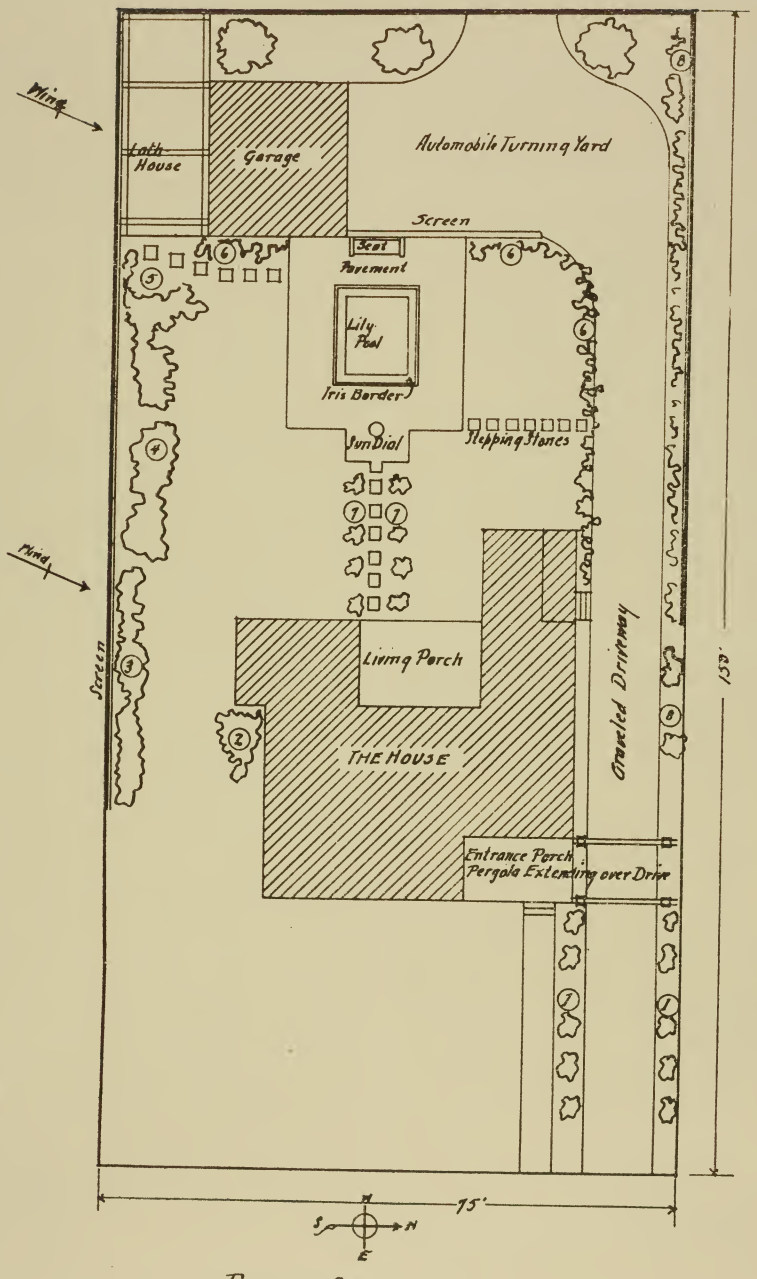
Fig. 3

Fig. 3 illustrates the wrong way to plant roses, the hole not being wide enough to allow the roots being spread out, whilst manure has been placed in the bottom of the holes.

Pickings and Peckings

By The Early Bird

My garden is almost bare of flowers, and would be quite so to the casual eye, if it were not for a patch of calendula that persistingly throws out its golden discs, yet the boss gardener seems to be more interested than usual. Under his directions men have spaded up the whole area after a generous coating of fertilizer had been spread, and every plant, shrub and tree has been minutely inspected. He is enjoying the year's harvest by anticipation, and even should it fall short of his estimate that cannot detract from his pleasure now. As I watch him mentally enthusing over bare twigs, I realize how foolish it is to be too practical, too worldly wise. With the sauce of a lively imagination, even spading in manure may be an interesting occupation, and it is my firm belief that at this particular form of labor a man will cheerfully do a harder day's work than at most anything else. There is spading and spading. The kind that leaves the ground all uneven and with fertiliser and weeds only half buried and the other that makes a smooth, clean surface. By dint of a little observation, I have found the why of the right way, and it is to spade a little ahead, leaving a furrow like a plow into which all stuff to be covered is crowded and the earth turned over upon it. Always the furrow is kept open. My garden is all loose now waiting for the rain, and if I stare at the earth fixedly for a moment I seem to see a million little mouths wide open to catch the drops of moisture. I noticed also during this spading that all leaves and trash were dug in; even the leaves from under hedges and trees were raked out and turned under, and one of my natural enemies, a jungle hen, followed hard on the heels of the spade and gobbled up an abnormal number of worms. My garden has had a real visitor this last month, a lady who had seen the seasons come round many many times. All the garden folks knew she was the right sort directly she appeared. She walked slowly and understandingly. No growth, howsoever small, escaped her notice, and when she asked what is that, you knew at once she really wanted to know. Not once did she say how much did it cost or what a lot of work, how many men do you keep. She sensed the garden spirit and was one with it. Now you may not credit it, but all we garden people, yes, the plants as well, know what kind of humans you each and all are, and when you leave us we are sorry or heave a sigh of relief. The visit of some folks will blight a rosebud while the encouraging presence of others will help to perfection of bloom. My garden will do better this year for the visit of this lady, and an exchange of plants between her garden and mine will make a living bond of appreciation. I have read in Pacific Garden that the low temperature a year ago had killed a majority of eucalyptus ficifolia. I am glad to say mine are all right, but I wish this tree would decide whether it is a bush or a tree, a climber or a weeper for I have just one of every kind of habit, but never a two alike. Perhaps I should not have referred to the freeze of last January. I apologize, but notice, please, that I did so only to say it did no harm.



PLAN No ONE

V. O. WALLINGFORD, Architect

Garden Plans for A City Lot

By V. O. WALLINGFORD

The lot, a planting and garden scheme for which advice was asked, was one nearly level, fronting east, having a frontage of seventy-five feet and being one hundred and fifty feet deep.

The general direction of the prevailing wind is given as being from the southwest and some protection from this desirable.

The house, is one of the usual Bungalow type, two stories in height, with shingled or rustic exterior. The exterior being stained some shade of brown, the trimmings lighter in tone, or white, and the whole being above a foundation of cement or stone. The house would be set back some thirty or thirty-five feet from the street. The whole color scheme of the house being in tone of brown and gray.

Certain features are demanded in the problem as presented, and these have been incorporated in the design which is offered herewith.

Space is provided at the right, or north side of the lot for a driveway, which is also to serve as a means of access to the service side of the house and to the rear.

A cement, or stone, walk to the front porch is provided as a separate way for entrance to the front of the house.

I have suggested a pergola treatment of the front porch and an extension of this feature to cover the driveway as a porte-cochere.

The following features are incorporated in the scheme, and described as they are named:

The driveway is for automobiles and extends to the rear of the lot where entrance to the garage is provided, together with a turning yard so that the automobile may be turned and driven to the street instead of backing out. I consider this of enough importance to be worth incorporating in the layout.

Enough room is suggested in the garage for two machines and a workshop, and the building is so located that there will be room at the south side for a small lath-house, and also space between it and the rear lot line for a few fruit trees or ornamental growths.

The wall of the garage, forms a part of the screen which is continued with lattice work to form the wall of the court.

The court will be about sixty feet wide by about fifty feet from front to back (or house to screen); and is to contain a central feature of the lily-pool, planting, sun-dial, and entrance to the lath-house.

The lily-pool is surrounded by a cement pavement about six feet wide, with a seat against the wall facing the house. The general construction of the pool will consist of the basin for water and the aquatic plants surrounded by a narrow bed of earth above the water level, but easily moistened, for iris. The curb will be outside the iris bed, and slightly above the level of the pavement.

The sun-dial and its pedestal are a part of the lily-pool feature, but separate from it, being very nearly in the center of the open space.

Cement stepping stones surrounded by the grass are provided, as being more attractive than walks, to reach the house or the drive, and to the lath-house.

The lath-house is a structure framed from rough, or rustic timbers with the top of lath spaced one inch apart running north and south. The south, west and part of the north, sides are also lathed with similar spacing. The wall lath would better be put on vertically.

The planting is designed for the effect of the masses of foliage, and is selected to bear out a definite color scheme to harmonize with the house. The colors used in the house are therefore of certain importance in relation to the coloring of the foliage and bloom of the plants.

I have therefore left the selection of the varieties of growth to the advice of the nursery people, except as I may suggest some that occur to me as I go along.

Referring to the small numerals in circles shown where planting is indicated, let me describe the effects desired.

1. Low bushes or perhaps roses bordering the drive and leading to the house but obscuring none of the architectural effect of the pergola.

2. A bush or group of spreading foliage plant. I am partial to the Coprosma Baueriana for this use.

3. Bushes and low shrubs which begin the cumulative massing of foliage which form the perspective view of the court. The effect here is to be one of suggestion, and partial concealment of the attractiveness of the space beyond.

4. Tall bushes, or low bushy trees. It would be my preference here to use Acacia Baileyana, for the double reason of its color and mass.

5. Use here the taller trees to form the top of the background, or pyramid of greenery.

6. Vining growths to be supported by the structure of the screen. These growths are better with dense foliage to make the screen as dense as practicable. (But please do not use cypress).

7. Standard roses bordering the way to the sun-dial and lily-pond.

8. Tall trees, the same as Number 5, for the effect of the back-ground.

In working out this scheme and the suggestions, I have had in mind, a consistent color harmony for the house colors; and a background for the house; privacy of the yard and the use of it for living and comfort; the perspective from the front, and finally the relation and effect of the whole composition.

Plan Number Two.

This is really an alternate suggestion, and plan for the same lot and problem as described in the first case, and therefore the preliminary description of the lot, and the house may be omitted..

In general, the same motifs have governned the design of this garden as ruled in the former description, as to color, effects, and features, but worked out in a different manner and with different details.

Here also we have the driveway at the north side of the house, the pergola porch and porte-cochere, the garage and turning yard, the lath-house, fruit-trees, and the court.

The garage in this plan has been set at the north side of the lot and the drive is laid out so that the automobile will drive in from the street and back into the door. Coming out the machine can be turned and driven to the street without backing down the driveway. Space is suggested at the rear of the lot, next to the garage for a fertilizer bin.

A few fruit trees can be planted between the lath-house and the lot line, without crowding.

The court in this plan is semi-circular with a screen having the effect of a pergola and continuing the style of the lath-house front.

The lily-pool is circular in plan, and embodies the same feature of a basin, and iris bed that the rectangular pool had as described for number one. There is no surrounding pavement, but the grass may grow to the curb.

The sun-dial is made the center of this plan, with a three foot pavement encircling the pedestal, and with a solid walk from the porch and to the driveway. Stepping stones lead to a seat at the northwest side of the court, and to the lath-house entrance.

There is also a cement walk leading around the house from the front through an arch or bower at the side of the house.

The lath-house is to be built in the style of a pergola with lath top and sides, and entrance on the court side, and another to the automobile turning yard back of the screen.

The planting is as follows, referring to the small figures in circles in the various parts of the drawing:

1. Vining growths to climb over the pergola. Use a variety that will not bear flowers that look badly against the background of the house. For a house in browns and grays I would prefer orange or blue flowered vines rather than the lavender or red flowered Bouganvillea.

2. Roses or low shrubs.

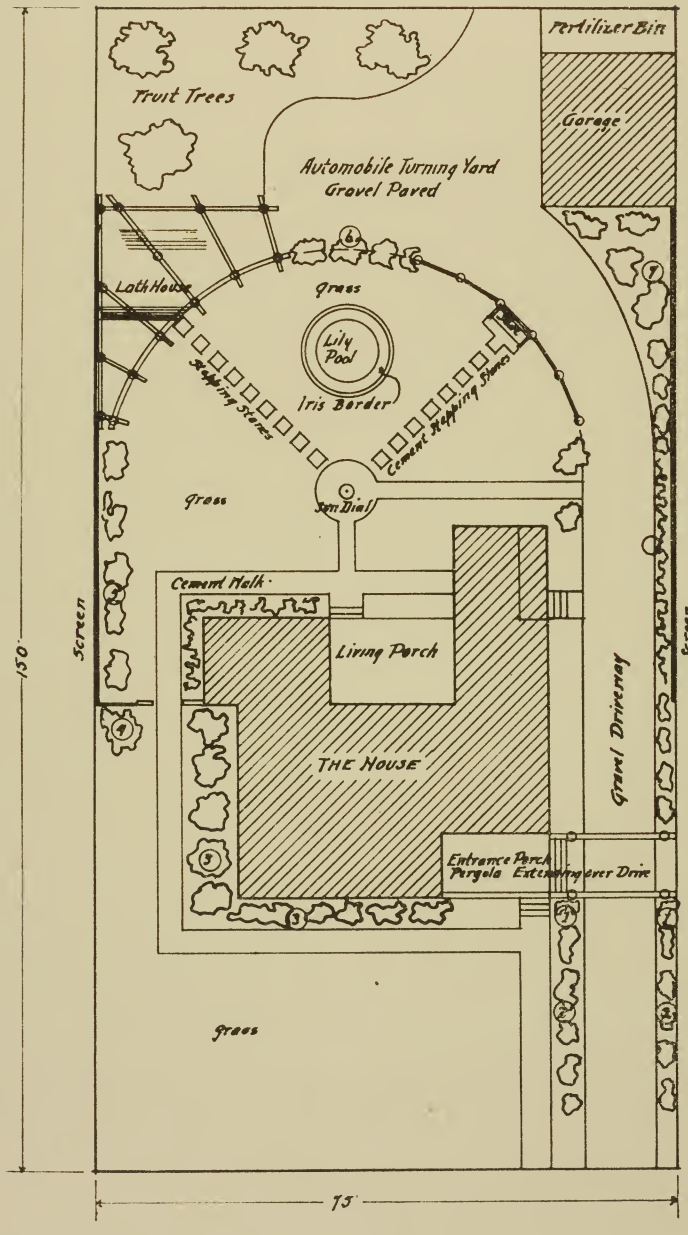
3. Coprosma Baueriana here, I think.

4. A taller bush than the Coprosma. I would suggest the Pittosporum Undulatum, though here would also be a good place for Leptospermum, if carefully held up against the screen.

5. Tall bushes, or low bushy trees, like the Acacia Baileyana, or in case the Leptospermum is used at 4, here would be the place for the Pittosporum. I think we should use the same shrub for the opposite side of the court where the walk leads to the driveway.

6. Use here tall trees and a dense undergrowth together so as to form a dense screen and one of great height as well.

I have shown some growth against the house at the southwest corner, but whatever is used here should be low growing in habit and not requiring too much mois-


Fertilizer Bin
Fruit Trees
Garage
Automobile Turning Yard
Gravel Paved
Loth House
Grass
Lily Pool
Iris Border
Stepping Stones
Cement Stepping Stones
Grass
Sun Dial
Cement Walk
Screen
150'
Living Porch
THE HOUSE
Gravel Driveway
Screen
Entrance Porch
Pergola Extending over Drive
Grass
75'

PLAN No TWO

ture for the good of the house wall adjoining.

7. Tall trees and a mass of foliage for a background for the house from the front.

In this plan, there is greater privacy for the yard, or court, and its uses, than was offered by plan number one.

There is also more foliage at the house, but the same motif of color, composition, and picturesqueness, is followed.

I suggest that whatever growths are planted to run over the screen at the side opposite the lath-house, be planted on the driveway side so that they will come up from behind and eventually drape the framework from above, rather than to cover it up from the front.

I am also ready to suggest that the selection of planting and varieties be left to the advice of a nursery man and not selected from the suggestions made as I described the effects.

When you have sutdied out a plan for your garden, adhere to it, and cultivate that plan for all the beauty there is in it and you.

Smaller lots, and larger lots than this one would of course develop different sorts of plans. The color of the house will have much to do with the harmony of the composition and the effect of the bloom of the plants.

I have made no effort to go into detail as to the construction or (except in a general way) the materials and dimensions of these garden plans, for the reason that such is manifestly impossible.

Every garden, as every house will differ from every other in some feature, or perhaps in all the features.

It is the purpose of the California Garden to help its readers to a realization that gardens are a part of the home, and that the house and garden together are the home. One needs as much planning and thought as another, and both should be harmonious and consistent.

PLANTING BY A. D. R.

The house of bungalow type, painted or stained dark brown with silver roof and trimmings.

The whole garden to be confined to white, yellow and blue.

"No. 1 and 2—Acacia Baileyana to be pruned hedge-like, but not stiffly and kept low. If desired, violets beneath these.

"No. 3—Coprosma next to house to be trimmed low and back. Yellow carnations next and border of fever few.

No. 4—Glaucus palm.

N. B. A hedge of Acacia Latifolia or Australian salt bush preferably the latter on the south side to No. 4 from east line.

No. 7—Pittosporum Undulatum.

No. 5—Eucalyptus polyanthema.

No. 6—Eucalyptus Pulverulenta.

Bordering the stepping stones on each side standard roses of yellow and apricot shades, Joseph Hill, Lyon, Franz Diegen, Dr. Grill, Souvenir de Pierre Notting, etc. The Austrian Coppen. The pergola half-circle to be yellow climbing roses Marechal Niel, Reve D'Or, yellow Banksia, Gloria de Deegen. The Iris border and lily ponds to be kept to blues and yellows.

In front of and along side a bulb border of narcissus, snowdrops, yellow tulips, Spanish Iris, etc., to be succeeded by blue asters.

The circle of the sun dial path and the base itself to be a bed of Lobelia (Crystal Palace).

The bed bounded by house, sun dial paths and driveways, to be annuals with copper hibiscus or some right colored shrub on driveway side. Ranunculus, marigolds, mignonette, gaillardia, coreopsis, Klondike cosmos, cornflower and any thing bright but within the color scheme. The L piece on driveway to be tiger lilies.

The bed next to house, on driveway between front and back steps, to have ferns at the back, any hardy varieties, and in front tuberous begonias.

The College of Agriculture, at Berkeley, has in preparation two new correspondence courses dealing with Home Floriculture and Home Ground Decoration. They now have over thirty courses completed or in preparation, which are given free to all who wish to enroll. This new departure in taking the college into the homes of those who can't attend college, is certainly a move in the right direction.

The Harris Seed Company expects to have its 1914 catalogue out in a few days. Mr. Walter Birch, the manager, has just returned from a northern trip among the nurseries, buying large quantities of stock for the spring trade. His company will supply the stock for planting the grounds of the new Sefton home on Point Loma.

The New Year's Garden

By GEORGE P. HALL

The cleaning-up work of the previous month should be continued with liberal trimming back of half of the season's growth from the fruit trees. The rubbish and debris, in which multitudes of insects do congregate and multiply, should be dug under. The making of cuttings from small fruits, like blackberries, logans and Himalayas, should now be made, three or four buds long and all put in the soil but one bud. A well prepared bed for strawberries should be made which can now be planted and be ready for bearing in the early spring. The beds should be well nurtured with well rotted manure. The ground should be spaded deeply and seeds of all the root crops sown in rows as directed in Garden Helps. If a horse is to be used the drills will be further apart than if only the planet junior is used, but whether you use a horse or hoe, the soil should be well prepared by first plowing deeply, deeper than you plowed last time. Remember it is the best season of the year for cauliflower and all the cabbage family, especially Early Winningstadt, and seeds of the Danish Ball or Large Drumhead should be sown in beds to be ready for transplanting, table beets and the larger varieties for stock and fowls along with beds of barley, kale, rape and swiss chard for the stock and poultry. For rhubarb and asparagus make trenches and partly fill them with manure; put over enough soil to plant the roots in, keep well cultivated and free from weeds and you will have the foundation laid for a continuous crop. It will be well during the month to make a cold frame or hot bed in which to start your sweet potato plants. Fill a box that you have set in the ground a foot or more deep, half full with fresh horse manure, tamp down well and cover with six inches of good soil. After the manure has heated the soil so you can hardly bear you hand in it, then plant your whole potatoe in one part, and you can sow seeds of tomatoes, egg plant and melons in another part of the bed. A good plan to get early plants is to use a piece of sod, turned upside down, and plant your seed in it, and when the plant has grown large enough to transplant take the sod out containing the plant and set it in the open and you will not stop its growing for a minute. Another simple device is to cut strips of tar paper and wind them twice around a tomato or other can, then tie a wire around it, slip it off and you have a hollow cone; you can make several. Set them in a flat that will hold a dozen or more and fill them with good soil and plant your seeds you wish for an early garden; when you wish to transplant you can set the paper cone in the ground and the flower or plant you have started will not be disturbed. You can make plant receptacles from overgrown turnips or beets by scooping them out and filling with soil and planting the seed in them and when grown transfer the entire combination of plant and receptacle to the soil where you want it to grow.

Plant peas each week of the month. Try all kinds. American Wonders require no trellis, but the Heros and Gradus give large pods full of good peas. About the only beans to plant now are the Broad Windsor, which if you do not like for the table use are splendid for soil improvement as they are good nitrogen gatherers and the beans, if rightly prepared, are delicious and very nourishing. They are used largely by the peasantry of Europe for food and make excellent meal when ground.

Plenty of time to make a good crop of small grain, now that the rain has opened the soil, and especially barley, which grows better than any other grain during the long night season. Plow as deeply as possible, shallow discing brings shallow returns.

If you have any land that is lying fallow or has never been used, try dry-farming on it by plowing now and let it lie rough until next rain, then plow again, and after each rain stir and at the last, leave it with a fine mulch on the top. Plant your corn, or beans or whatever the crop may be, and keep it well cultivated and get something out of the land to pay you for the taxes.

San Diego florists report a good holiday trade in cut flowers and plants.

Plant wildflower seed on vacant lots.

The Rudiments of Gardening

Official Bulletin No. 5, Issued under Direction of Prof. H. J. Baldwin, County Superintendent of Schools
Teachers will use contents of these Bulletins for their regular classwork in Agriculture

"Quiz" in Agriculture

By GEORGE P. HALL
President Little Landers Colony, San Ysidro, Cal.

Question. What are some of the important sources of phosphoric acid?

Answer. Bones of animals, "raw bone," "fine bones," "steamed bones," "bone black" or animal charcoal, "bone ash," the mineral phosphate is derived from South Carolina rock; Florida phosphates; Canadian Opatite; iron phosphates or basic slag, also called "Thomas Phosphate."

Q. How can a plant growing in the soil use bones, especially raw bone?

A. The plant must wait till the lime and acid in the soil have caused the bones to soften and decay, then the plant can use the twenty-two per cent. of phosphoric acid they contain, in addition to the four per cent. of nitrogen, but it sometimes takes a year or more for the bones to completely dissolve in the soil.

Q. How is bone reduced so the plant can use it almost directly?

A. The bone ground fine and is called "bone meal" which becomes an immediate available source for food for the plant. If the bones are boiled or steamed it relatively increases the proportion of phosphoric acid, and diminishes the nitrogen. Bones from which glue has been extracted contain from twenty-eight to thirty per cent. phosphoric acid. In proportion as the fatty substances are removed from the bones the content of phosphoric acid is increased.

Q. What is bone black?

A. The best and largest bones of an animal are cleaned and after being converted into charcoal are used in clarifying sugar, and in the process collect much debris and vegetable matter from the sugar. When ground into powder it contains more than thirty per cent. of phosphoric acid. "Bone ash" has been largely brought from South America, where the people gather the bones and burn them to a powder, and in this form are sent in reduced bulk and at less expense to transport. They contain about thirty per cent. of phosphoric acid.

Q. How do these phosphates differ from the rock phosphates?

A. In the fact that the bones are derived direct from organic sources and therein differ from mineral phosphates. They act more slowly in giving up their content and are best used where slow growing crops, orchards and shrubs are to be fed over a term of seasons.

Q. Where is our chief source of supply of mineral phosphates?

A. South Carolina and Florida give the supplies from the land and in beds of streams in the vicinity of Charleston, S. C. It is found in lumps varying in size from a marble to a ton in weight which generally contain about twenty-eight per cent. of the phosphoric acid, mixed with other mineral substances, which are washed out and the rock then dried and ground very fine, called "floats" and in this form is sown upon the land. The "river rock" is dredged from the bed of streams and separated from the soil in which it is lodged.

Q. What are Florida phosphates ?

A. These deposits are found in differing forms, from "soft", "pebble" and "boulder" phosphates and vary in content of the useful element, the "boulder being the richest, good samples containing as high as forty per cent. thus exceeding the Carolina rock. The Canadian Apatite is mined near Quebec, Canada and the process is quite expensive, but the product in its highest form contains forty per cent. phosphoric acid.

Q. What is "Iron Phosphate"?

A: It is the waste product from the manufacture of steel, where phosphatic iron ores are used and is known also as "basic slag" or "Odorless Phosphate". Thomas Phosphate, meal, which is a fine powder and is practically useful in clay or sandy soils. It is largely imported from European countries.

Q. What is Phosphatic Guano?

A. It is the excrement of birds, gathered chiefly from the rainless districts of the world, principally from the islands bordering on South America, and are a valuable source of nitrogen as well as element phosphoric acid.

Q. What are "Superphosphates"?

A. Phosphate is the term used to indicate any material the principal part of which is phosphoric acid. The term "superphosphate" is applied to any material containing soluble phosphoric acid, or in form so it will dissolve in water and be immediately taken up by the plant. The phosphates already described become "superphosphates" if treated or dissolved by the use of sulphuric acid, and so must differ in their content according to the phosphate from which they are derived. The chief difference is in the point that a phosphate may lie in the soil for years and not become useful to the plant, if not properly treated in the soil, but the "superphosphate" is available as soon as united with water.

Q. Does the phosphoric acid become "fixed" in the soil, or really a part of it?

A. There are forms of the superphosphate that readily unite with other elements in the soil and are not washed out easily, as is nitrogen, but readily unites with lime and iron, and for this reason it is wise to mix them with ground bone, to prevent too much "fixing" in the soil.

Planting Table for January

Asparagus roots, seed should have been planted in August—all table beets and Broad Windsor Beans, which will give a crop in March—the only bean it is wise to plant now. Give protection to Lima beans if they are blossoming. Sow cabbage and brocoli seed, carrots and cauliflower, endive and onion and especially garlic sets and horseradish roots in sheltered places. Sow leeks, kohlrabi and kale, parsley, salsify and parsnips and a succession of peas during each week of the first month of the new year. Radish seed and rhubarb roots put in trenches and well supplied with manure will soon produce leaves, and if you set a barrel (headless one) over the growing leaves you will soon have fine stalks for use.

In the flower garden plant lilies and evergreen shrubs. Complete the planting of bulbs for early blooming. A brilliant bed of tulips and sweet hyacinths and freesias will amply repay for the care they will require now in giving them a well prepared soil in which to do their best. Adopt the rule that you will not let a single or double flowered weed, go to seed and you will have a clean garden to show to your friends. Weeds are the bad representatives in your garden life.

Make a "barrel garden" by putting in the barrel after you have bored four one-inch and a half holes in every other stave: plant violets, pansies, strawberries, or the flowers you like, on the inside, letting the heads and leaves of the plant come through the holes in the barrel. Begin at the bottom row of holes, filling up with soil as you rise in the barrel, so all the roots are in good soil and you will have a handsome ornament you can roll into the sun or shade as you wish. Try a barrel garden, boys and girls.

The Unromantic Waste Barrel

By MARION ROBINSON

Gardening, like everything else in life, has it seamy side—now why not try to make it as smooth as possible?

One of the most practical ways would be to consider the most necessary but unromantic waste barrel. Some of us are so built that we cannot fail to see the general litter or accumulation around a flower bed, and if this scatters itself over the approaching path I fear it greatly detracts from the beauty of the bed as a whole. Why is nearly every garden in constant need of the clean-ups Simply because it is a problem what to do with the trash. No one who has one grain of interest in his garden minds raking up leaves and generally sprucing his borders, but, when it comes to those collective piles of thorny twigs, rocks, leaves that the least wind scatters, and general black dirt on a nice, brown or gray path, who of us but has wished some one would arrive and take care of them? Now try this receipt and you will almost enjoy being trash collector, even to the dusty end. Have carbide cans, nail kegs, ordinary barrels, or wine casks painted a dull neutral tone and set behind a bush in several part of the garden, not too far apart. Then in some central place, have a large whisk broom and the best ever garden dust pan, which you can have made cheaply by any plumber. Tell him to take the heaviest ordinary pan and cut out bottom one inch from sides and back, and solder in wire screening of about one-sixteenth inch mesh. All the dust sifts through it as you sweep up the larger bits and there are no small piles to mark the spots you cleaned up last.

The California Garden

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DECEMBER MEETING

The December regular meeting was held in the lecture room of the Chamber of Commerce. It was rather slimly attended, on account of numerous counter attractions and the close proximity of Christmas, but was none the less interesting.

It was decided to postpone the close of the membership contest until the end of the Industrial Fair, presuming that the Association will take some active interest in that undertaking.

The meeting authorized the expenditure of $10 on a wildflower lot, at Second and Robinson, provided the use of the lot could be secured.

The Secretary reported that the board of directors were not in favor of undertaking the responsibility of beautifying a canyon in the Exposition grounds. They recommended that an exhibit be made at the Industrial Fair, but did not favor floral decoration of the whole tent.

JANUARY REGULAR MEETING

Those who attend the January meeting, Thursday evening, the 22d, will have an opportunity of inspecting the new Francis W. Parker School building. By invitation of Miss K. O. Sessions the meeting will be held at the school. Take No. 3 or No. 5 cars going north, and get off at Randolph street, Mission Hills. The school is two short blocks north of the carline. Mission Hills people are especially invited to be present, whether members of the Association or not.

The Armstrong Nurseries, at Ontario, this state, are now twenty-five years old. Their new catalogue, just out, contains an engraving of their handsome new office building recently completed.

Supt. MacKinnon, of the city schools, favors the plan of having a definite course of instruction in dry farming, forestry and cultivation of the soil for the pupils. It is proposed to utilize the municipal farm for that purpose, and it has been brought to the attention of the board of education.

Do you recall the paragraph on the first page of the December Garden regarding the cutting of Christmas trees, and the plea for living trees?

Did you take any note of the hundred or more of the baby spruces that were left over at two or three of the places where they had been offered for sale, for which there was no demand?

Have any of us figured on the possibility that there were cut some thousands of young trees in the hills where none can well be spared, and throughout the country there were millions of such trees forever lost to posterity?

Has anyone noted that an advance in the price of lumber is a periodical matter of course, and where old trees are cut for lumber the young ones must replace them?

Who is for conservation?

One and one are two; two and two are four; four and four are eight. Who can add?

A friend of the Early Bird was out of town right after Christmas, and went to Phoenix and Tucson and Prescott and some other places in Arizona. The cotton fields and the acres of alfalfa, old ash and eucalyptus trees, and the wide streets are making Phoenix a City and Country Beautiful.

They have the beginnings of a beautiful Civic Center there, too.

At Tucson there are some of the most beautiful examples of Spanish and Mission Architecture the visitor has seen. We didn't think he would like the climate though.

Prescott is in the mountains and has a beautiful rustic rock and water-brook park, hill-sides and big trees.

San Diego looks pretty fine to one re-

turning from another state, and the wanderer found that we have here some of the things, in fact all of them, that he found in three cities abroad, as well as a better climate. The better climate and opportunities here impose upon the San Diego people the responsibility of the most beautiful city in America.

Plant Wild Flowers

G T. K.

The Floral Association has made a start in the wildflower campaign. Through the public-spiritedness of Mr. E. M. Barber, the association has the use of a lot at the corner of Second and Robinson, on the Third Street car line. Mr. Barber also had it plowed and agreed to pay for the seed, if the association would undertake the preparation and planting. Mr. Walter Moore, of the Street Department, had his wagons dump four loads of street sweepings on the lot. The fertilizer was spread over and harrowed under, and probably before this is printed the seed will be in the ground.

The Floral Association is very anxious to have at least one lot planted to California wild flowers in each section of the city. There should be one on Golden Hill, Logan Heights, University Heights, South Park, Middletown, Mission Hills, etc.

It was stated at the last meeting that in Minneapolis 1600 lots had been planted to flowers and vegetables. It was made a popular city plan, in which all took an interest, and worked a wonderful improvement in the city's general appearance.

Will not members of the association living in these various localities, interest their neighbors in this matter? The seed for a fifty-foot lot would not cost over $10 to plant it liberally, and that much could easily be raised in the immediate vicinity if some interested person would ask for small contributions. I feel sure that the association would help out in planting the first ten lots at least, in order to get the movement started. Now is the time.

The Feijoa in San Diego

Dr. Lorini has a feijoa sellowiana loaded with fruit in his Coronado garden. As this is the first tree in this section to arrive at the stage of bearing, it is of unusual interest to others who are tenderly rearing young members of the feijoa family. The frost of last January left the feijoa untouched.

Feijoa Sellowiana is a tall, much branched shrub, closely related to the well known Guavas, but quite distinct from all of them in its foliage, flowers and fruits. It will stand more cold than any of the species of Guavas as yet introduced, its native habitat extending from Southern Brazil to Argentina and Uraguay. From this latter country it was first introduced to France by Mons. Edouard Andre, the noted traveler and landscape architect, in the year 1890. To the United States it was first brought by Dr. Franceschki, of Santa Barbara, in July, 1901. The propagation of this plant was at first attended with some difficulties, and a few years elapsed before it has begun to attract attention and to be appreciated by the general public, as its introducer felt sure it would. As an ornamental shrub Feijoa is a most remarkable one, both for its persistent foliage—which is glossy green above and silvery white underneath—and for its large flowers, with broad white petals and long, bright crimson stamens, appearing in the greatest profusion during April and May. The fruit has the shape of a plum, 3 inches by 2¼; the skin of a peculiar metallic green color, thin, but tough enough to insure safe shipment for long distances. The pulp is white and juicy, sweet, with a little acidity, in flavor and perfume an undescribable blend of pineapple, raspberry and banana; and not more than twenty very tiny seeds are to be found in each fruit. All persons who have had the chance of tasting the fruit of Feijoa are unanimous in stating that it is the best introduction in its line during the last ten years.

Feijoa Sellowiana is well provided with its wiry branches and leathery foliage to stand the strongest and most parching winds. It has proved to be not at all particular about soil, and is sure to thrive under ordinary care.

Postponed Meeting Jan. 22

The January meeting of the San Diego Floral Association will be held Thursday evening, Jan. 22, at the new Francis W. Parker School, in Mission Hills. Miss K. O. Sessions will be the hostess and a large attendance is desired. All persons interested in flowers will be welcome, and particularly the residents of Mission Hills.

Rosecroft Barred Rocks Triumph

WE have been to Los Angeles and found that she dared to laugh at our Exposition and smile at our harbor, but has to frown at the Rosecroft Barred Rocks, because they scored the most points in the hottest class ever shown in the West.

Judges and exhibitors came from the East and the North, and our first prize

Cockerel stood up in his pen and, closing a bored eye, just allowed them to look at him.

When we counted the spoils we had five blue ribbons, two seconds, four firsts, one fourth, beside an elongated silver cup with an empire waist and a special championship ribbon three inches wide by fifteen long, which, to describe in the premium list required the adjectives embossed, fringed, rosetted, medallioned, and engraved. There is another ribbon, but it is a mere miniature tricolor affair, that deserves no notice after the last one.

By Jove, we find we have not mentioned that we are talking about the Los Angeles Poultry Show, which was attended by over 15,000 people, including the mayor and a mounted policeman, who wanted to stretch his legs. Of course, he did not pay, but the Mayor gave a cup to the chicken that best fitted the color scheme in his parlor.

All this is just to give you the news and tell you that if you want really good birds, Rosecroft has them now, but won't have in a few days, if one in fifty of those who spoke to us at the show proves to have profited by the lull in real estate, and can stick to facts once more. Just because we went away for a few days, two parties journeyed to Rosecroft to see the chickens. This would naturally happen, as thirty-four of our best specimens were in Los Angeles.

There is no delusion with us that this triumph right in the enemy's camp will do much to stimulate sales at home. This is not written as an advertisement, though it is paid for as such. It is a lesson in poultriture, and a hint to the boostery that thousands of people in Los Angeles were notified this month that Point Loma can produce the very best, if only in chickens, and that by an exhibition of the goods, not by noise and literature.

In order to avoid the rush and because our automobile is still autocratically restrained from our enjoyment by a combi

nation of painter and mechanic, we refer prospective buyers and unemployed inquirers to the Chicken Store admirably conducted by John Sampsell, on H street, near Seventh.

ROSECROFT BARRED ROCK YARDS

Alfred D. Robinson, Proprietor

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CALIFORNIA WILD FLOWERS

Why not sow that piece of waste ground to California Wild Flower Seeds? Put them in early and get the benefit of the rains. They grow quickly and will convert that waste spot into a marvel of beauty for many months. My illustrated booklet, *California Wild Flowers,* describing upwards of 100 species, with notes on their culture, mailed upon receipt of 10 cents.

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New price list containing over fifty species of native trees, shrubs and perennial plants mailed free.

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